

A Betrayer

By EUNICE BLAKE

When the revolution in Russia was brewing—that revolution which resulted in the establishment of the duma, or representative assembly—two young men, friends, were coworkers in the cause of the people against the government. Peter Vronsky and Alexander Niehoff were members of the same secret propaganda, and either of them, were the fact known to the authorities, would have been arrested and sent to Siberia.

One person outside of the revolutionary circle knew of their membership. This was Sonia Nicolaevna, the betrothed of Vronsky.

One day when Vronsky, Niehoff and Sonia were together and Sonia was lamenting at the constant danger in which her lover stood Vronsky said to her, "If I am spirited away, put in a dungeon or sent to work in the mines at Kara you shall marry Alexander."

Sonia looked from her lover to Niehoff and saw the effect Vronsky's words had produced upon him. A faint color came to his face and his eye. That telltale organ, which will not lie, said that Niehoff would be only too happy to be her husband if his friend were removed.

A few months after this the blow fell upon the lovers. Peter was arrested, charged with plotting against the government, and sent to Siberia. Sonia was crushed. When a political prisoner is sent to that desolate region there is no expectation that he or she will ever return. A few have escaped, but the great bulk of them die in exile. The first thing that Sonia took an interest in after her lover's banishment was how the government had been informed of Peter's political affiliations. This matter had been taken up by the revolutionary circle, and they had probed it without finding the slightest clew. As soon as Sonia had recovered from the blow so far as to collect her faculties she resolved that she would devote the rest of her life to running down the informer.

But she did not know where to begin. Everything pertaining to the revolution, both on the side of the government and the revolutionists, was so secret that it seemed impossible to gain a foothold anywhere. There were spies in the interest of the revolutionists who were in the confidence of the government, and vice versa. The arrest of Vronsky caused the circle to suspect that there was a government spy among them, but why he should betray Vronsky and not the whole circle they could not explain.

Some months after the removal of Vronsky Niehoff said to Sonia: "Vronsky is a noble man, worthy of your love and my friendship. He could not bear the thought of your passing your life mourning for him. Do you remember what he said to you once—what you should do in case he was taken away from you?"

Sonia looked up at him. He was so intent on what he was thinking that he did not see in her expression a revelation his words had given her. "What did he say?" she asked. "That you should marry me."

What investigation would not produce was divined by the woman. At first she thrust the idea away from her with horror, but it was like an infection—once it had found a lodgment in her brain it multiplied. She turned her eyes from Niehoff to the floor, but made no reply. When she spoke again she turned the subject.

Sonia did not know surely any one who was a member of the circle, but she knew her lover's most intimate associates and judged they were revolutionists. One of these, Ivan Ivanovich, she sought and conveyed to him her suspicion that Alexander Niehoff had informed upon Peter Vronsky. Ivan said nothing to her of any action he might take, but he at once informed the circle of the suspicion. A shadower was put upon Niehoff, and it was not long before he was seen entering the office of a member of the secret government police.

Ivanovich informed Sonia that Niehoff was a government spy. Whether he had been so when he joined the circle, or had become so later, or had given the government information that had compelled him to pretend to be working for the czar, was not known. Sonia was asked if she would pursue the matter further. She said she would, expressing a wish that no one else be concerned in it.

Sonia threw off outwardly her grief for her lover and pretended to encourage Niehoff to carry out that lover's expressed wish. She pretended also to be a convert to the government cause. In this way she got a confession from Niehoff, who was infatuated with her, that he had done work for the police. This evidence she gave to Ivanovich, and Ivanovich transmitted it to the circle. One night at a meeting of the circle Niehoff was given the alternative of connecting a plan to bring Vronsky back from Siberia or to suffer death. He informed the government that he had discovered a plot against the czar, but Vronsky's evidence in the matter was essential. Vronsky was brought from Siberia, and on the way his guard was attacked by a body of revolutionists and their prisoner liberated. Making his way through Finland to Sweden, he sailed for America, where he was joined by Sonia and where they are living today.

The government of Russia being finally convinced that Niehoff was really a member of a revolutionary circle sent him to the mines of Kara.

Panic from Blow-Out.

New York, Aug. 10.—The blowing out of a fuse in a car of an eastbound electric passenger train of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad as it was leaving the city yesterday, set the car on fire, injured one woman passenger and caused a panic among the others. The car was cut out of the train, the fire extinguished and traffic resumed.

TO BE TESTED AS NEVER BEFORE

Candidate Hughes Tells What This Country Needs

NO PARTISAN ADMINISTRATION

But One Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Nation

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 10.—Charles E. Hughes was to deliver two addresses in the Twin Cities late yesterday. Arriving here from Chicago shortly before noon, he was to confer with the Republican state committee and leave at 3:20 for Minneapolis, there to deliver an address on the parade ground at 5 o'clock. He was to return to St. Paul for dinner and at 8:30 p. m., deliver an address at the Auditorium here. He left for Grand Forks, N. D., at 10:30 p. m.

The strain of unaccustomed campaigning had told upon Mr. Hughes when he reached here yesterday. He was fatigued and his voice was hoarse. The throat specialist accompanying him urged him to save his voice for Twin city meetings, and Mr. Hughes consequently refrained, except in one instance, from making backplatform speeches at five scheduled stops in Minnesota, before reaching this city.

At Winona, Minn., he made a three minute talk with his wife standing beside him. He expressed gratification at the interest of the crowd which had brought them so early to the station, and continued:

"I have found this interest prevalent wherever I have gone, and to me it is a very hopeful sign. It means that we want in this country a revival of the true American spirit. I look forward to an American tested as America has not been tested before, in the competitive strain that will come when a new Europe issues from this war. And I desire that North and South, East and West, every part of this country, shall be benefitted by an administration that knows no mere partisan politics for the purpose of paying political debts, an administration that is devoted solely to the upbuilding of this country and the conservation of its vast interests."

THREATENED BY MILK FAMINE

N. Y. Up-State Farmers Will Demand Higher Prices—Distributors Will Not Grant Increase.

New York, Aug. 9.—Probability of a serious milk famine is worrying New York. Up-state farmers supplying New York with milk have announced they will make a concerted demand for higher prices, and the city distributors companies have practically declared they will refuse to pay the increased price.

Because of the excessive heat and the epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York, a conference of city and state officials and heads of various civic organizations has been called to consider the situation. Mrs. John Heath, president of the National Housewives' league, is enlisting the aid of her members to settle the difficulties if possible. Up-state farmers declare that the cost of production necessitates an increase in price and insist the New York distributing companies are best able to shoulder the burden.

Cuticura Heals Chapped Itching



Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in hot Cuticura soap. Dry and rub Cuticura Ointment well into the hands. The result is wonderful.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 186, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

MUCH APPENDICITIS IN BARRE

There are many cases of appendicitis in Barre hospitals. Much of this can be prevented with simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's. This simple remedy acts on BOTH lower and upper bowel, removing such surprising foul matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. Adler's is the easiest and most thorough action of anything we ever sold. Cummings & Lewis, druggists, 54 North Main street.—Adv.

EVER HAVE IT?

If You Have, the Statement of This Barre Citizen Will Interest You Ever have a "low-down" pain in the back?

In the "small," right over the hips?

That's the home of backache. If it's caused by weak kidneys, Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Barre people testify to their worth. Read a case of it:

Mrs. May Bond, 58 Elm street, Barre, says: "I had sharp twinges of pain across the small of my back, which I knew were caused by weak kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills did me good from the start, and I was soon cured of the trouble."

Price, 50c at all dealers'. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Bond had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

DISTRIBUTING DYES BROUGHT OVER ON THE DEUTSCHLAND

Will Be Supplied to Regular Customers—Some Grades Valued at \$70 a Pound.

New York, Aug. 10.—A circular issued here yesterday by a dye-importing firm quoting prices on dyestuffs brought to this country by the German submarine Deutschland shows that some grades of the product are valued at \$70 a pound. These are the rarer colors not yet manufactured in the United States.

Local dye importers expected to receive their first shipments yesterday from the cargo of the undersea merchantman. None of these colors would be placed in the open market, they indicated, but would be supplied at once to regular customers, largely to meet the needs of mills.

INDUCT HOPKINS OCT. 5.

Simple Ceremonies to Mark Inauguration of Dartmouth's New President.

Hanover, N. H., Aug. 10.—The announcement is made that the inauguration of Ernest Martin Hopkins as president of Dartmouth college will take place Oct. 5 and 6.

Because of the imminence of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the college, which will take place in 1919, coupled with the fact that many colleges and universities are planning celebrations of various kinds in the fall, the committee in charge of the inauguration has set an early date, and has determined upon unusually simple and unostentatious ceremonies. General Frank S. Streeter of Concord, Dr. John M. Gile of Hanover, N. H., and E. K. Hall of Boston comprise the trustee committee in charge of the arrangements.

HERRICK WINNER IN OHIO

Ex-Ambassador Ahead of Daugherty for Senatorship.

Columbus, O., Aug. 10.—Primary returns from the more populous counties indicate the nomination by a 3 to 1 vote of Myron T. Herrick, former United States ambassador to France, for United States senator on the Republican ticket, over Harry M. Daugherty. Indications are that Senator Allee Pomeroy has been renominated by the Democrats.

The Republican and Democratic nominees for governor are Governor Frank B. Willis and former Governor James M. Cox, respectively, and it is believed the tickets headed by them also went through. Less than 400,000 of the 1,200,000 voters in the state participated in the primaries.

R. A. Mack and George W. Shaw, opponents of Governor Willis, will have about 25,000 and 10,000 votes respectively. A. P. Sandles, Cox' only opponent, will have about 49,000 votes.

BIG NAVY WINS

Administration Pressure Will Put Through the Program.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Effective opposition in the House to the Senate big naval building program, including four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers for 1917, has given way before administration pressure, those favoring the more extensive plan believed yesterday. The text will come next Tuesday when the House votes on Senate amendments.

Chairman Padgett of the House naval committee, has decided to withdraw his opposition to the Senate's naval increases. Senator Swanson, ranking Democrat of the Senate naval committee, declared that a canvass of the situation removed all doubt that the House would accede to the large program, the three-year continuing policy and the increased personnel provision.

BIG DROP IN INFLUX OF ALIENS.

Lowest in Eighteen Years—Only 169,061 Immigrants Arrived in Fiscal Year of 1916, Report Shows.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Increase in population by immigration amounted to only 169,061 during the fiscal year of 1916. Statistics announced today by the immigration bureau show the influx of aliens was lower than it had been for eighteen years.

Aliens arriving in the United States in the year which ended June 30 numbered 366,748, of whom 298,826 were immigrants and 67,922 non-immigrants. Aliens departing numbered 240,897, of whom 129,705 were immigrants leaving without intention of returning and 111,192 non-immigrants who intend to come back to this country in time.

EX-SENATOR THURSTON DEAD

Had Been Ill Nearly a Month from Heat Prostration.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 10.—John M. Thurston, United States senator from Nebraska from 1896 to 1901, died at his home yesterday. He had been critically ill for four weeks, following heat prostration. He was 69 years old.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

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MR. FLETCHER'S RECORD AN OPEN BOOK! READ IT!

Ever since Allen M. Fletcher entered public life in Vermont, he has been identified with important, constructive work for the benefit of the taxpayer and the common people.

No one has ever asked him where he stands on a public question or what his record is on matters of state legislation without finding an immediate answer in his public record.

When asked what constructive measures he has advocated and pushed to a successful issue, the friends of Mr. Fletcher need only point to the following:

- Measures to equalize the burden of taxation;
- To require railroads and corporations to pay their fair share of state taxes;
- To regulate the imposition of demurrage charges;
- To reduce telephone rates and abolish unearned charges for toll calls;
- To establish a state purchasing agent;
- To provide adequate school facilities for every child in Vermont with training suitable for the occupations of his own community;
- To give the public service commission teeth;
- Toward preparedness by establishing armories for the Vermont National Guard;
- To provide safe and sanitary places for men and women in Vermont industrial establishments by factory inspection;
- The direct primary;
- To remove dangerous, high-tension power lines from the highways;
- To develop water powers;
- The local option law;
- To encourage Vermont loans at five per cent. or less;
- To conserve water powers;
- To aid agriculture;
- To save our forests and encourage reforestation;
- To revise the state constitution.

THE FARMERS OF VERMONT HAVE GOOD REASON TO SUPPORT MR. FLETCHER

A farmer himself, Allen M. Fletcher has consistently stood for legislation designed to advance the interests of agriculture and has also led the way in forward movements to benefit the condition of the farmer.

In 1910 he was a moving spirit of the farmers' club of the legislature, which had a powerful effect on legislation designed to benefit the farmer;

He was one of the first presidents of the Vermont forestry association, the object of which is to conserve and improve our woodlands;

He advocated state aid for rural schools, the result of which is that in every farming community a proportion of the teachers' pay is now paid by the state;

He has consistently stood for better roads, his plans and those of Mr. Gates having dovetailed during the Fletcher administration;

He stood for better service and fair treatment by the telephone companies of subscribers to "farmers' lines," with the result that unfair charges have been abolished and toll rates made more equitable;

He advocated additional appropriations for the commissioner of agriculture so that Vermont farmers might secure better markets for their produce without the extortions of middlemen;

He favored legislation that is designed to extend rural credits by making it possible for farmers to borrow money at five per cent.;

In his retiring message, Governor Fletcher said:

"To the policy of the state relative to agriculture: The



Will Senator Page Answer?

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THE ALLEN M. FLETCHER SENATORIAL CLUB

NORTHFIELD, VT.

present appropriation for the department of agriculture is wholly insufficient for the work, and entirely out of proportion to the appropriation for other departments of state government. It should be materially increased.

"Authority should be given the commissioner of agriculture to make and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to protect the state from invasion of insect life and plant disease, to enforce reasonable and sanitary regulations, and to control the standard of agricultural products of the state.

"How can the commissioner of agriculture without necessary funds establish a bureau in Boston or New York through which our farmers without middlemen can reach their market?

"How can the commissioner of agriculture help the farmer by bringing immigrant labor into the state, unless the state furnish him with the means to establish a bureau for that purpose?

"In other words, how can he materially advance the interests of the state, from a business standpoint, without the necessary resources?"

THE LABORING MEN OF VERMONT HAVE GOOD REASON TO SUPPORT MR. FLETCHER

A prominent labor leader says that Governor Fletcher signed more legislation favorable to the interests of the workingman than had been placed on the statute books during all previous administrations.

He advocated and signed the factory inspection bill;

He approved the 58-hour law, which forbids the employment of women and minors in the state's industrial establishments for more than 58 hours during the week;

He approved the so-called trustee process law, which prevents a poor debtor from having all his earnings garnished by exempting from trustee process \$10 of his wages;

He signed the law providing a board of conciliation and arbitration, which, if properly constituted and directed, would prevent strikes, lockouts and all troubles between labor and capital, thus enabling the workman to earn a full day's pay, every working day of the year, enabling the employer to depend on a full day's output;

He signed the law providing for proper ventilation and heating of factories, under direction of the state board of health;

He favored and recommended the present law providing for an industrial accident board, which now permits the employer and the injured workman to settle direct and prevents law suits, excessive verdicts and the defeat of the ends of justice by legal technicalities;

In his retiring message, Governor Fletcher said:

"Workmen's compensation and employers' liability:

"The commission which the last legislature created to consider this subject will present a bill for your consideration. As a matter of state policy, I believe the principle of workmen's compensation and employers' liability should be adopted by you."

SENATOR PAGE INTERROGATED

Is it not true that the granges of Vermont, representing the agricultural interests and the farmers of the state, as late as in February, 1915, adopted resolutions petitioning you as their representative in the Senate of the United States to favor by your speech and by your vote the passage of the rural credits bill?

Is it not true that against the recorded wishes of the people of the state you are supposed to represent, you were ONE OF ONLY FIVE SENATORS who voted against the passage of the rural credits bill?

Is it not true that as a member of the banking and currency committee of the Senate you were the ONLY MEMBER OF THAT COMMITTEE WHO VOTED AGAINST A FAVORABLE REPORT BEING MADE ON THE RURAL CREDITS BILL?

Is it not true that the rural credits bill makes it possible for the VERMONT FARMER to borrow money at a lower rate of interest than he can borrow of the bank of which you are the president?

Is it not true that your speech in favor of Senator Hoke Smith's vocational educational bill, which has passed the Senate, but is not yet a law, WAS MADE AT THIS TIME PURELY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES AND IN THE INTEREST OF YOUR CAMPAIGN?

And the credit for your effort on this bill, paid you by Senator Hoke Smith in his speech of July 31, 1916, was more a senatorial courtesy than anything else, was it not?

On May 31, 1912, the eight-hour bill, a labor measure, was up for vote in the Senate. Senator Page is on record as having voted against this measure.

Will you, Senator Page, stand before the voters of Vermont and explain why you voted against the interests of the laboring men?

Thousands of people in Vermont desire to know what Senator Page has stood for and what he has created in the way of constructive legislation during his eight years' service in Washington.

Senator Page, what constructive measure have you proposed, stood behind and pushed to a successful issue?

Long distance furniture moving and heavy trucking at reasonable rates. Two-ton trucks at your service. Vermont Trucking & Sales Co., Barre, tel. 152-W.

Sins of the Father Descend to the Son. Farm and Fireside reports an interesting discovery to poultrymen. It says: "Just why one hen is a loafer and another as like her as two peas in a pod is a good lawyer has always been a puzzle to poultrymen."

"Raymond Pearl has spent nine years delving into this mystery. Look the world over and no one can be found who has investigated this matter quite so carefully in a scientific way as he has done at the Maine experiment station. He now is fully convinced that it is possible for a poultry keeper to control the egg production quality in his hens by breeding, and thus insure heavy egg production in a large proportion of the pullets hatched. Pearl's work has not been mere scientific theory. He has bred, hatched, raised, and tested thousands of birds with which to demonstrate his opinions."

"His discovery, reduced to its lowest terms, is that the quality of heavy egg production descends to the pullet through her father, and that, in order to insure a large proportion of the pullets hatched